the Newtonian discovery, are laws of form or nnmbor. These laws are, that the orbits of the planets are elliptical, that the areas described by lines drawn from the sun to the planet are proportional to the times employed in the motion, and that the squares of the periodic times are as the cubes of the distances. It is because of the constant presentation of regular curves and precise numbers in the shapes and motions of the heavenly bodies, that the science which deals with forms and numbers, that is, the Mathematics, admits of such universal application to Astronomy. It is from the same cause that we find geometrical symmetry and arithmetical proportions casting up in all physical investigation. Forma and numbers have given to human science all its success and astonishing accuracy, and they have done so because of their universal prevalence in nature. " It is a character/' says Hersohcl, "of all tint higher lawn of nature to assume the form of a precise quantitative statement;" " In all that is subject to motion and change in spuee/' wiys Humboldt, *"mean numerical vahics* are the ultima!e object—•• - they are indeed the expression of physical lawn, they show us the constant amid change, the stable amid the flow of phenomena. The advance of our modern physical sciences is especially characterized by the attainment and progressive rectification and mean values of certain quantities by the processes of weighing and measuring. The only remaining and wide diffused hieroglyphics of our present writing—nnmbvwt—reappear, UH once in the Italian school, but now in a more extended KCUKC, as powers of Cosmos." *

All this is intended to assist the eye and mind of man, and enable him to recognise and use to advantage the worlcs of (jud. It is confirmatory of these views, to find, that as we pang from the lower inorganic to the higher inorganic—such

crystals, jewels, and metals, planets, satellites, and suns—and when we rise from the inorganic to the organic, we find the numerical and symmetrical order becoming more prevalent and obvious, and apparently for the purpose of enabling ua to investigate and group these more important departments of nature.

•Every person must have observed how often certain nwnbera, such as three, five, seven, arid ten, occur and iiicur in human enumerations and transactions. Keeourse has been had to then)

f Herpchd, Nat. Phil. Art. 116. HumboliU's Cosmos, Part First